CABINO-8-Vaudeville. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine matograph. EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—His Excellency the Governor HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF GARDEN—8:30—Vaudeville. KEITH'S-Continuous Performance. KOSTER & BIAL'S-130 to 1 a. m.-Vaudeville. LION ROOF GARDEN-Concerts. NEW-YORK THEATRE-S-The Man in the Moon-\$:15

to 1 a. m.—Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S—10:30 to 11—Continuous Performance.

MANHATTAN BEACI!—4 p. m.—Sousa's Band—3—
Pain's Fireworks—9—The Idol's Eye.

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New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The new French Cabinet met.
President Loubet presiding: certain court officials were removed from office and certain officers were transferred from Paris to other garrisons; a draft of Premier Waideck-Rousseau's speech to be made in the French Parilament to-day was read at the meeting.

The French cruiser Tage put to sea from Brest; it was thought that Dreyfus might be transferred to the Tage from the Sfax, and landed at some other port than Brest. — Three American officers, by resisting arrest, precipitated a serious conflict at Cienfuegos; policemen and civilians were fired on and wounded by American troops. — Tommasselli, an Italian, won the International Cycling Grand Prix in Paris. — There have been thirty-three cases of yellow fever and five deaths at Santiago de Cuba. — The effective strength of the Spanish Army for the next year has been fixed at tsh Army for the next year has been fixed at 108,000 men.

A famine threatens the Trans-Caspian region of Asiatic Russia, owing to drouth and a plague of locusts. — The British armed sloop Juzzard returned to St. John's, Newfoundland, damaged by collision with an iceberg off the Treaty Shore.

DOMESTIC.—President Dwight preached his final baccalaureate sermon at Yale University.

— Many prominent men are expected to attend a conference on trusts to be held in Chlesco under the appropriate of the Civic Federa. Chicago under the auspices of the Civic Federa-tion of that city. — The disaster by the fire at Laurel, Del., involved the loss of \$500,000 at Laurel. Del., involved the business and the destruction of nearly all the business and the destruction. The men of the list places in the town. The men of the lst
Provisional Regiment at the State Camp experienced a rainy Sunday. The fact became public that Congressman Boutell, of Chicago, had received severe injuries from a bicycle which came in collision with him.

No trace was found of the bodies of the two
men drowned in the Sound in the Seawanhaka men drowned in the Sound in Ferrything is in regatta on Saturday — Everything is in readiness for the races to be held to-day and to-morrow at Poughkeepsie. — The Columbia to-morrow at Poughkeepsie. — The Columbia was sent on her trial trip to-day, and easily defeated the Defender.

defeated the Defender.

CITY.—It was learned that the New-York Institution for the Bilind contemplated moving to One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-st. and Eleventh-ave. — The Rev. Dr. James Chambers explained his resignation of the pastorate of Calvary Baptist Church. — The Rev. Dr. W. H. vary Baptist Church. —— The Rev. Dr. W. H. S. Faunce, the new president of Brown University, preached his last sermon as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church as pastor of ty, preached his last sermon as pastor of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. — The Dr. Daniel Morelle, the retired Episcopal gas asphyxiation at his home in West End-ave., died in Roosevelt Hospital.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: H grees; lowest, 71; average, 74%.

Readers going out of town for the season can make sure of their Daily and Sunday Tribune, and get it cheaper, by ordering See subscription the same sent by mail. rates, on opposite page. Or, they should lodge an order with the nearest regular newsdealer, or their hotel, for the daily delivery of the paper.

INDUSTRIALS ON TRIAL

A man with eyes open can see an astonishing difference in the mental attitude of different people toward the new industrial corporations. Some are seriously studying the problem, first to judge whether good or harm on the whole will be done to the people by the merging of many companies, in one case no less than one exist if the powers of such corporations are abused. Others show a positive dread of knowledge on the subject lest they should be embarrassed in their flow of vituperation. They call every industrial organization a trust and a monopoly, so wicked in purpose and baleful in effeet that it ought to be destroyed, even if the country has to pull up its business by the roots. It does not take long to discover that these people care nothing for the facts nor for the public welfare, and are only anxious to manufacture political capital.

It is an ignorant man in these days who does not know that the new organizations are not trusts, nor amenable to the laws which have prohibited trusts. They are not combinations, any more than a cat is a combination of all the prices or creating monopolies, and such purposes were almost always publicly denied. It cannot be shown that they have a monopoly, because all have competition and are open to more. The right of such corporations to sell or not to sell is the same as that of an individual. The truth is that these concerns do not appear to be at all within the reach of any National or State law yet framed or suggested. What their effect as to prices will be is yet problematical. With exceptional demand and activity prices have been generally advanced, both for mate rials and for products, and some perhaps excess sively, as is usual at such times. But the cor porations have a heavy load to carry when business grows flat, and they offer so broad a mark for attack that they are sure to meet combe foreknown. If the corporations hold up prices unduly competition will strike them hard. If they cut off thousands of needless agents and clerks and middlemen, and thus reduce cost of production so far that they can defeat competition, the public will get cheaper goods. As this is the present state of facts, the one

thing clear is that wild and indiscriminate raving about the trusts and monopolies is as senseless and empty as the old-time Pope's bull against the comet. Sober men recognize that the excessive capitalization of most industrial concerns has been mischievous and will tend strongly toward mischief hereafter. That it is possible to correct. Their secrecy of methods also tells heavily against them, and in any emergency will give rise to exaggerated distrust or antipathy. Also, it must be reckoned that hostile legislation will have to be met in many States, with a disposition to enforce it sharply on the part of officials who have State and National elections before their eyes. A good many persons will be thrown out of previous employment, some agents and middlemen, and also many workers, because of the consolidation of establishments formerly competing. These things will tend to increase hostility be fore the true meaning and effect of new consol

dations can be measured by experience. is not a problem that can be solved or throne of Spain. But, it is argued, Germans

be faced that the new modes of organizing and using capital cannot be stopped, if it were clearly desirable, by any such legislation as has thus far been proposed, and that the country has to wait for some time, perhaps for several years, before it will be able to determine whether these methods will result in more barm than good. Vicious phases such as overcapitalization and undue secrecy can be corrected, and possible abuses can be stopped and punished. But the general treatment of such corporations will hardly be determined for several years to come.

CIVIL MERCENARIES.

The organization of the public servants of this State into a mutual benefit and protective association is an undertaking which may have its good side, but it also has its dangers both for the office holders and the Commonwealth. Nothing will more surely reverse the present tendency toward permanent tenure in the Civil Service and give the spoils system a new toleration than a widespread attempt of public employes to exert organized power for their own benefit on the government of which they are at once citizens and servants. No government can so little afford to endure selfish political efforts by organized bands of office holders as a republic. A despotism can withstand unreasonable demands from its clerks, for it does not rest on their favor, but when under a popular government any class of citizens can combine to threaten their employer with overthrow if he does not raise their wages or otherwise do their will the public administration is reduced to impotence and the State becomes the mere creat-

are of permanent officialdom. The object of the association formed the other night in Brooklyn is avowed to be to secure regular increases of salary and establish pension funds. It is frankly admitted that legislation is sought, and in order that it may be more easily secured the association is made to include employes of other cities, so that people influential with more legislators may have a stake in the enterprise. So far as the plan to secure pension funds by contributions from the men's own compensation, or otherwise to devise means for mutual assistance, it is to be commended, but the instant it becomes an organized engine to force salary increase and Government pensions it becomes a public danger which should be resolutely suppressed. The regulations prescribed for the Army and Navy fix a standard of propriety which should be adopted by other public ser vants, and the recent action of the Postoffice Department in breaking up a salary-raising com-

bination of its employes is worthy of emulation. In every department where office holders have been permitted to use their combined influence on the Government for their own benefit as office holders the results have been unfortunate. The cohesive power of public plunder is sufficiently baleful when it manifests itself in the usual channels of individual ambition and party interest, but when professional solidarity is ar rayed to hold up the treasury the evil is intensified. The nature of service in the fire and police departments naturally leads to close association, and the character of the work is such that retiring pensions properly go with it. Yet there is a strong temptation for these associa tions to go beyond the line of legitimate activity, as is shown by the repeated scandals about fire and police funds raised to influence legislation in Albany. If the system of organized "hold-ups" and threats to take whole professions into politics as compact bodies is to continue and spread, our Government will be much like that of a degenerate Rome when the Emperor was at the mercy of his guards. We enlist mercenaries to serve us, and they immediately organize to rule us.

This is a danger from a body of permanent and protected office holders which the opponents of Civil Service reform have often pleaded. If the office holders themselves begin to show that the argument is well founded they may find their tenure seriously menaced. They may force Civil Service reformers to begin a new crusade as the only way to save what has been gained already from ruln. The protected office holders lower ranks are already paid more for less work than they would be in any private employment. It may be necessary to make these places less desirable, so as to exclude the politicians and agitators who seek sinecures.

THE COBURG SUCCESSION.

The hint is renewed that the Duke of Saxe hundred and forty-five, in a single organization. Coburg and Gotha will presently abdicate his and, second, to discover what practical remedies throne. The Duke is the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria. His only son died some time ago, and the next heir-who is heir presumptive, not heir apparent, as some illinformed paragraphs have it-is his younger brother, the Duke of Connaught. There has been some talk to the effect that the latter will renounce his rights of succession in favor either of his only son, Prince Arthur, a lad of sixteen, or, more probably, of his nephew, the Duke of Albany, a lad of fifteen. The idea seems to be that the House of Connaught and Strathearn is sufficiently dignified to stand as it is and to command the adherence of its sons in preference to the little German dukedom, while the fatherless Duke of Albany, being less amply provided for, might well accept the latter.

The most interesting feature of the case is the mice it has devoured. They cannot be shown to attitude of influential Germans, perhaps of the have been formed for the purpose of raising | Emperor himself, toward the succession. The Emperor is reported recently to have said that neither the Duke of Connaught nor his son, nor yet the Duke of Albany, was educated in Germany, and that therefore some one else would be a more acceptable heir to the Coburg and Gotha throne; and he suggested as a better candidate Prince Gottfried, the two-year-old son of the present Duke's youngest daughter and the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Color is given to this report by recollection of the Emperor's interference in the Lippe succession contest. A few days after this utterance of the Emperor the Coburg-Gotha Minister of State expressed agreement with the Diet's previous declaration that the heir ought to live in the dukedom, and added the significant remark that the Duke of Connaught, although claiming the petition. What the effect will be then cannot | place of helr presumptive, had made no movement toward taking up his abode there. Other influential Germans, both in and out of the dukedom, have declared that an English Prince on a German throne would doubtless remain English, which would be galling and anomalous, and that it is about time to say that there shall be no foreigner at the head of any German

State. As the Emperor and the local sentiment in the dukedom seem to be in accord, we are not to regard this incident as in any way affecting federal relations. Rather is it an indication of the growth of a national feeling throughout Germany and of an inclination to sever more completely all political and dynastic ties between Germany and Great Britain. It is not enough that the Duke of Connaught is married to a daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, or that the Duke of Albany is the son of a Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont. It is required that a German sovereign shall be German in education and residence as well as in blood, and especially that in the latter respects he shall not be English. The Germans admit that many German princes have been exported to fill the thrones of other lands. The throne of Great Britain was thus filled, not to mention the present cases of Bulgaria and Rumania and the not ancient attempt to put a Hohenzollern upon the

which they settle, while "once an Englishman, always an Englishman." In the latter view of the case there is doubtless much truth. There cannot, of course, be any quarrel with Germany on the score. The demand for German rulers for German States is entirely logical and reasonable. And we are not sure that the German argument does not imply one of the highest possible compliments to the Anglo-Saxon race. The power of maintaining its own individuality in all places and cases, and of compelling others to conform themselves with it, is the power that, above all others, makes for worldwide supremacy.

"HYPHENATED AMERICANS." Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh got a lot of blame for some remarks of his at a club dinner some time ago-probably a good deal more than he deserved. Since then he has not been much in evidence. But now he reappears with some further remarks, for which he deserves commendation at least commensurate with the former blame. Speaking in the West the other day, he said he had no patience with what he aptly termed "hyphenated Americanism." A man, in his view, was either an American or he was not. If he was an American citizen he ought, at least for all citizenship purposes, be content to be known simply as an American. And he added that, in his opinion, the development of racial factions in this country would be a serious menace to the Republic.

In that Captain Coghlan was exactly right. It is, of course, true that this is a composite Nation. But the incessant effort should be to blend its various elements into a harmonlous and uniform whole, rather than to preserve and intensify their differences. The Republic should not be like a tree which bears apples on one branch and pears on another, plums on a third and peaches on a fourth. All the grafts that are made upon the parent stock should become assimilated thereto and bear uniform fruit. Beyond doubt, for social and historical purposes the memory of the various racial origins will always be preserved. But that is a very different thing from carrying those differences of origin into the affairs of citizenship. For purposes of citizenship a man should be, as Captain Coghlan says, an American, pure and simple. It ought not to make the slightest difference where his birthplace was or what his former allegiance was. In taking the oath of allegiance to the United States he abfures that former allegiance, and he ought to do so in fact as well as in form. He has a right to vote as he pleases as an American citizen, but he has no moral right to let that vote be influenced by considerations of his former home and allegiance. The moment he does that he makes America subordinate to the foreign land from which he came. When he does that he is unfit for American citizenship. If he wanted to cherish the interests of the old country above those of America he should have

staved there, and not come hither. This applies directly to those who have come to this country and have become naturalized citizens. It applies even more forcibly to those who have been born in this country of immigrant parents. Too often they assume or retain the hyphenated name, Tibeti-Americans, Swati-Americans, or whatever it may be, and align themselves politically according to their parents' nationalities, and stick to their parents' languages, and transmit the same traits to their children and to their children's children. It is all wrong. We have, and shall have, citizens from all the lands of the earth. But they should all be American citizens-nothing more and nothing less. There is room here for citi zens from all lands, but there is, or should be, room for only one kind of citizens, American citizens, and for only one kind of American, the American American.

THE PROGRESS OF HUNGARY.

The announcement that the Ausgleich be tween Austria and Hungary has been arranged according to the interests and wishes of the latter is suggestive of one of the most remarkable bits of national development the Europe of this century has seen. Men now living remember when Hungary was nothing but a Crown colony of Austria, ruled arbitrarily by an Austrian archduke. After a weary struggle its status was so far improved that it became nominally an independent kingdom and an equal partner in the Dual Realm. For many years, however, it was the weak member, slighted and ignored to the utmost degree. Not until within the last dozen years has Hungary really been treated as the peer of her Clsleithan neighbor. One important step was gained a few years back, when the sovereign consented to make the Hungarian capital the seat of a royal residence, and actually to reside there for a short time each year. Now more than that has been gained. Budapest has been made the imperial capital, jointly and equally with Vienna. The Viennese used to sing "There is but one Kaiser and one Kaiser-town!" That boast ended when a Kalser was seated at Berlin. But now there is another Kaiser-town within the Dual Realm itself. For six months of the year Vienna will still enjoy her glories. For the other six months the Emperor and his Court, the Imperial Ministries and the legations of foreign Powers will all be seated at Budapest. Of a truth, Hungary "has arrived"

It is not to be wondered at that this is so, and that Hungary has become not only the equal, but the dominant partner, in political affairs. For one thing, Hungary has been united, or, at any rate, far more united than Austria. The latter has been for years the scene of race fends and factional fights unparalleled since the Middle Ages. The struggle between Teuton and Slav has dominated all else. The political activities and energies of the Cisleithan Empire have been devoted to and exhausted in utterly unprofitable domestic dissensions. On the other hand, Transleithana has been working straight along lines of domestic improvement, harmonizing differences and building herself up into a strong, compact and homogeneous nation. Again, the spirit of Austria has been and is distinctly reactionary. Church and State are still united, and the former dominates the latter. Religious equality is still denied. Creed hatreds are fostered. Jew-balting has been officially sanctioned. In Hungary, on the contrary, progress rules the day. Religious discriminations have been abolished. Liberal education has been promoted. The kingdom is to-day one of the most liberal and advanced on the whole Continent. should be false to American ideas if we did not believe that such progress is a source of strength, and that to it Hungary largely owes

her rise in influence in imperial affairs. What the outcome of it all will be is one of the most interesting questions for the near future to answer. The answer will probably not come until there is a change of sovereigns, and that, unhappily, in the hatural order of things, cannot be postponed for many years. When the restraining influence of the present Emperor, one of the wisest and best of sovereigns, is removed, the forces of disorder and of dissolution in Austria will have full sway. The Germans are now clamoring for incorporation into the German Empire. The Slavs are looking to the Russian Czar as their "Little Father." And it is within the limit, not only of possibili ties, but of probabilities, that attempts will be made to carry out these revolutionary plans. Such a movement would be, for reasons which

helped by political gymnastics. The fact has to thus going abroad are soon acclimated, politi- need scarcely be recounted, most deplorable, eally and in all respects, in the countries in and full of menace to the peace and welfare of Europe. In such a crisis the fate of the empire may depend not upon the Empire of Austria, but upon the Kingdom of Hungary. The latter, strong and united, may have to assert its saving influence over Austria, as Austria asserted hers over Hungary. We have said that men now living remember when Hungary was an Austrian Crown colony. It would not be an inconceivable turn of fate if some now living should one day see Austria a dependency of Hungary.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The last week was largely devoted to clearing away obstacles. One obstacle to general prosperity was the laboriously cultivated fear of a short wheat crop. The fear, at all events, has been eliminated, whether the crop proves much short or not, the extraordinary Western receipts compelling belief that farmers and traders in the wheat-growing region expect a yield sufficient for all demands. Last week's receipts of 5,500,000 bushels brought up the total for twenty-four days of June to 18,100,000 bushels, against 4,872,999 in the same days of last year. It is commonly said that last year's scarcity, owing to great May shipments, accounts for the difference, but the Western receipts in the nearly corresponding three weeks of 1897 were 4,540, ushels, and 6,854,586 in 1896 and 4,378,823 in 1805. All the markets saw the meaning of an outpouring so extraordinary for the last month of the crop year, and the price fell 31/4 cents to Sol's for July, and fell somewhat more for cash. The receipts of corn were also much larger than a year ago, and the exports practically the same for the week, and only 1,900,000 bushels smaller for the month, while wheat exports for three weeks, flour included, have been 9,704,236 bushels, against 12,927,239 last year. This raises the exports for the crop year about 1,000,000 bushels above last year's full exports, with a week yet

to be added. Another obstacle with many has been the fear that in spite of quotations of exchange the outgo of gold might in some way be caused by large foreign sales of securities. But the renewal of its virtual premium on gold shipments by the Bank of England, the relief in France which followed the formation of a Ministry, and the escape of German markets thus far from the disaster threatened by collapse of speculation in industrial stocks of that country, all confirm the account of "The London Statist," which explains the movement as mere borrowing by European banks to make up for American loans there which had been cut down in settlement with Spain. The investigation of stock movements also shows that sales by London in excess of purchases here have been very small since February, not exceeding \$2,000,000 net in March, and as much in April and May. Early in June London was buying a little, but has since sold, apparently rather less.

The state of foreign trade leaves little for question. In three weeks of June imports at New-York have been 19.4 per cent larger, and by a curious coincidence exports have been 19.2 per cent smaller than last year. But if each movement for the full month at all ports were to change in like proportion the total exports, \$78,700,000, would exceed total imports, \$61,-200,000, by enough to forbid specie exports on balances. Moreover, the heavy operations in exchange against crops to be moved in coming months, which always appear when the country has a debt to meet abroad, are conspicuously absent. The stock market last week was tame and narrow in railroads, rising to an average of \$71.48 a share on Saturday, against \$70.95 the week before; but industrials declined \$1 19 a share, and on Thursday the average for forty was scarcely higher than for sixty railroad stocks. The performance in Steel and Wire only gave fresh illustration of the nature and lasting effect of secret methods. Nearly half the sales for the week were in six industrial stocks.

The volume of domestic business is singularly maintained, clearings in June averaging daily 36.3 per cent more than last year, and 51.4 per cent more than in 1892, and outside New-York the gains were 22.4 and 27.1 per cent. The fullest statement of railroad earnings in June, omitting Canadian and large Mexican gains, shows 10 per cent over last year on United States more than in any other month this year, and 15.9 per cent more than in 1892, which is a little less than the increase in May. An unusually large proportion of the business is in westbound merchandise, of which deliveries continue heavy, but eastbound tonnage is also nearly 30 per cent larger than in June, 1892, shipments of live stock, pro visions and grain being unusual for the season, The sharp decline of one-quarter cent in cotton naturally follows receipts from plantations of 168,276 bales this month, against 139,377 last year, with much better advices from the growing crop. Takings of Northern spinners have been 15,600 bales smaller than last year, and exports 15,134 bales smaller. With a visible supply 643,000 bales greater than a year ago, the reported decrease in acreage counts for little. The manufacture is encouraged by a strong demand for goods, but prices are less likely to rise further with cotton weak. The advance in wool is largely speculative, as are the sales, amounting to 9,630,100 pounds for the week, and 25.877.800 for three weeks, but manufacturers are buying some grades of which they have not sufficient stocks in sight, and have a better demand for goods, which sustains a little further advance in prices. Yet quotations average not 6 per cent above the lowest point this year. The shipments of boots and shoes last week, 106,734 cases, have rarely been equalled at any season, and in three weeks shipments were the largest ever known in June except in 1895, when they were not 2,000 cases more. The demand covers production for some months ahead.

The reported contract of Russia with the Carnegie Company for 180,000 tons of rails, to be delivered in two and a half years, if officially confirmed would mean steady occupation of 6,000 tons monthly capacity at terms probably satisfactory in the future, though it may be doubted whether any such contract has been made at prices now current. Prices of Besse mer pig held last week, but Grey Forge slightly weakened, while at Chicago and Philadelphia quotations were stronger. The demand for manufactured products lifted the average slightly further last week, but with so great a share of the capacity tied up for months by previous contracts the quotations represent in part pre miums for early delivery of small quantities The scarcity of Bessemer pig and of steel is not relieved, nor is it clear that furnaces to relieve it can soon be added, but production of other iron is more rapidly increased. The coming month will prove somewhat critical, however as part of the wage settlements for the next year have to be made, and it is not yet known now many of the works will be able to avoid the shutdown customary in summer for repairs. In the present state of the markets it is probable that few which can avoid it will stop production at all.

We hope that District-Attorney Steele's confidence in the users of soft coal in Brooklyn is not misplaced. Perhaps they may stop making smoke in the near future, but if they can make promises answer for performance so easily they may be encouraged to go on in the old way.

The State Health Department of Texas has received information that yellow fever has appeared on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and that the epidemic is rapidly spreading to all the towns and villages in that section. There are several large colonies of American coffee growers established there, and further news of the disease and its progress will be awaited with anxiety. A single case in New-Orleans the other day alarmed Texas as a mouse alarms an

elephant, resulting in a decree of non-inter- UNLUCKY CHARLES DUPUY. course, presently abrogated as a premature flaunting forth of the white feather. The Tehuantepec situation is more serious, and invites more serious attention, which Texas, as a neighbor of that State, will not be slow to give it.

The fool soon parted with his money is occasionally reunited with a fraction thereof, as the case of the shareholders of the Sea Water Gold Company attests. They have recently received a small dividend paid out of their own money, the ocean contributing nothing from its diluted treasure. In all, they expect to get back about 35 per cent of what they paid in, which is a much better showing than any of them had

The University of Texas has established a Several universities might school of oratory. appropriately establish schools of English, for the average English of the average college graduate is as bad as his oratory.

A Nebraskan admirer of Bryan extols the metaphysical subtlety as well as the political wisdom of his speeches. Metaphysics has been defined as a hole in a sandbank; a storm comes and washes the bank away, leaving the hole sticking out. If that be the Bryan kind the eulogy of his admirer is not to be wondered at, and Nebraska is the best possible field for its purveyance.

PERSONAL.

Thomas G. Shaughnessy, recently chosen to suc ceed Sir William Van Horn as the president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, has a host of admirers in Milwaukee, where he spent his younger years. He had scarcely reached his majority when he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, and owing to his extremely youthful appearance it became necessary to consult the church register before his fellow-Aldermen could be satisfied that he was old enough to sit among them in the Council chamber.

James A. Rappe, of Marinette, Wis., a veteran of our wars, and eighty-seven years old, proposes to ride from his home to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in this city, a distance of 1,309 miles, on a bloycle. He will start the first week in July, and expects to make about thirty-five miles a day.

A monument has just been erected over the grave of Samuel Plimsoll, in the old Cheriton churchyard, near Folkestone. Underneath the "load line," or "Plimsoll mark," is the following inscription:

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, "The Sailor's Friend."

"The Sailor's Friend."

Born at Bristol, February 16, 1824.
Died at Folkestone, June 3, 1898.
"He giveth His beloved sleep."
"O Lord, my Strength and my Redeemer."

"The Baltimore News" says: "The movement to buy Admiral Dewey a home in Talbot County and invite him to spend his declining years there did not win the same National eclat that the Dewey Home Fund movement started at Washington enloved, but it blds fair to succeed, which is more joyed, but it bids fair to succeed, which is more than the Washington movement gives promise of doing. The organization of business men at Easton has already received subscriptions of over \$1,000 to purchase Londonderry, the residence of the late Admiral John C. Febiger, which is a delightful sallor's "snug harbor," just the kind of a place a hero might enjoy spending his latter years in. Subscription books have been opened at Easton, and it is proposed to have all the people represented in the gift."

"The regents of the Kansas State Agricultura College," says "The Ransas City Journal," now in quest of a president for that institution, with a chance to follow the example of Yale by taking up some vigorous young Kansas educator. taking up some vigorous young Kansas educator. There are many such, and one at least has been presented as a candidate. We refer to Professor George W. Kendrick, superintendent of schools in Junction City. Though comparatively a young man, Professor Kendrick is said to be finely equipped for the position which he is seeking. He has been actively engaged in the educational work for twenty-two years, seventeen of which he spent in Kansas."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Paris Dally Messenger" says that an extraordinary and horrible traffic has recently grown ip in human skin, and that reputable jewellers have admitted that they have made of it belts, card ases and other articles of similar kind. Women boast of having ornaments made of the grewsome substance, and recently human skin nicely tanned formed a considerable portion of the trousseau of a fashionable bride. The skin is procured from the bodies of the indigent poor not claimed by friends or relatives. These are turned over to various scientific institutions for dissection, the students selling the skins to tanners and jewellers. prevalent in America, but in this it is probably not orrect. It was naturalized in France during the Revolution, perhaps before, the tannery at Meudon being celebrated in the pages of Montgalliard, who seems to regard this sign of the thrift of countrymen in circumstances of political discouragement with considerable composure.

The Last Phase of the Joke.-Miss Newcome-Profesh!
St. Peter-Go to the other place, madam. The diamond thieves are all down there. You'd be miserable here!—(Jewelers' Weekly.

A St. Joseph (Mo.) clergyman announces a determination to share his vacation with the members in a somewhat unique way. He isn't going out of town, and the usual services are not to be abandoned, but he promises to cut his morning sermon down to thirty minutes during the heated term and the evening discourse to twenty.

Another View of the Matter .- "I firmly believe propose."
"Of course, if woman proposes," he replied, "she would give an engagement ring and other presents instead of receiving them."
"On second thought," she answered, "perhaps i would be better not to change existing conditions."

"A Biblical student in this city," says the Wash Ington correspondent of "The Chicago Record, declares that if the descriptions of Solom ple are accurately given in the Bible and by secular authorities, the total value of that edifice and its contents must have exceeded \$50,000,000,000. In the first place, the value of the materials in the ts estimated at \$12,500,000,000, and the labor at \$3,000, 000,000. According to Villa pandis 10,000 men were ngaged in dressing cedar lumber, 80,000 were en gaged in cutting stone and 60,000 in bearing burdens, or a period of seven years, who, in actheir wages, received 50 cents a day for food. Acording to the same authority, which is corrob rated by Josephus, the vessels of gold were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to American money, is equal to \$2,326,481,015. silver are calculated at \$3,231,715,000, the vestments of the priests and the robes of the singers at \$10, 050,000, and the value of the trumpets of gold was

About the worst enemy a woman has is flatte Some people do business just like clockworkick. When a doctor pays visits he expects the visits

pay him. All things seem easy to the man who never tries

A new industry is springing up in Northern Mexico-the sinking of wells for salt water, from which salt is manufactured for mining and domestic purposes. One company has secured 120,000 acres alt-water territory at Camaron, 120 miles south of Laredo, and has struck water containing 12 per cent of sait, worth from one to three cents a pound.

The following item was told by an eyewitness who was on the southbound train yesterday morning. As the train rolled into Greenfield a man appeared at the steps of the car and asked the health officer if he could get off at Greenfield. The officer replied that he could not. The passenger then stated that he had the right rind of a health certificate, at the same time producing a quart of whiskey. He was immediately pulled off the car and was free to go anywhere he wished in the city.—(Fulton (Ky.) Leader.

A Cincinnati man recently advertised his desire to sell a valuable secret for & cents. He stated that he would tell how he was cured of drinking, smoking, swearing, staying out at night, going to the races, gambling, and how he gained twenty pounds in weight in two years. Several persons sent him to cents each, and here is the secret they received: "Just cured of all the bad habits named by an enforced residence for two years in the Ohio State

Cautious.—"Why don't you begin?" inquired the excited prize-fight patron.
"The police!" said the manager, hoarsely.
"I don't see any here. You're not afraid of them, are you!"
"Not afraid. Why, they'd never forgive me if I started this show before they got here. They want to see the whole business."—(Washington Star.

A MAN WHO HAS BEEN PRIME MINIS-TER AT UNPROPITIOUS TIMES.

ANTI-REVISIONISTS PREPARING FOR A DESPER-ATE STAND AT RENNES-COLONEL DE SAXIE'S

LETTER-THE LANDGRAVE'S MASS. Paris, June 13.

The Premiership of M. Charles Dupuy, which lasted from November 1, 1898, until June 18, 1899, thereby covering the period of transformation of public opinion in favor of the new trial of Dreyfus, and which was the thirtyeighth Cabinet of the third republic, was ship. wrecked by the Socialists because the police acted with too great severity during the popular manifestations that took place on Sunday, the day of the Grand Prix de Paris. M. Dupuy has earned the reputation of possessing the "evil eye." His inadequate police precautions at Auteuil made the Christiani assault upon President Loubet a possibility. His excess of police and military measures on the following Sunday at the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamps dissatisfied everybody and brought about his fall. The orders to the police were to "act with energy." The hot-headed "muscadins," of the reactionary Auteuil assault, disappeared like magic during the Socialist demonstrations last Sunday. The police were therefore left in the presence of the Socialists, against whom they vigorously carried out their instructions. As M. de Cassagnac pointed out, "it was the red carnation after the white carnation."

M. Dupuy has certainly been the reverse of a mascot for the Presidents of the republic under whom he has served. He was Prime Minister when Carnot was assassinated; he was Prime Minister when M. Casimir-Perier retired from the Presidency; he was Prime Minister when M. Félix Faure died, and he was Prime Minister when President Loubet was insulted upon his return from Versailles after his election, and when he was assaulted at Auteuil. M. Dupuy was also Prime Minister when Dreyfus was condemned. If President Loubet is at all superstitious he should not be sorry to see M. Dupuy replaced by some more propitious counsellor.

The new conditions which the next Cabinet must confront-the increased Socialist influence in Paris and throughout the larger towns like Lyons, Marseilles and Lille, are already viewed with uneasiness. The Socialist leaders immediately after the escapade of the Royalist youths at Auteuil were wise enough to seize the opportunity to prove their loyalty to the republic and thereby to draw the republic nearer to themselves and further away from the sound principles that moderate Frenchmen have at heart.

The small but noisy group of anti-revisionists under the lead of Drumont, Millevoye, Arthur Meyer, Rochefort and Quesnay Ce Beaurepaire already predict serious disorders at Rennes upon the arrival there of Captain Alfred Dreyfus. Clémenceau and Francis de Pressensé, who, in the opposite camp, are most eager in demanding reprisals in the Dreyfus affair, declare that Colonel de Saxié, the presiding officer of the court-martial which sits permanently at Rennes, the headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps, where Captain Dreyfus is to be retried, is a notorious opponent of revision, and has expressed his opinions on that point upon several occasions. A few days ago M. de Pressensê wrote as follows in the "Aurore": "It would be simply infamous to permit Colonel de Saxié to direct the proceedings of the Rennes court-martial, because this officer has never failed to vent his fury upon Dreyfus, who will come before the court-martial, not as a convict, as Colonel de Saxlé seems to suppose, but as an officer who is to be tried." To this article Colonel de Saxié replied as fol-

Tenth Army Corps, 10th Regiment of Artillery,
Camp of Coetquidam, June 9, 1899.
Sir: The rules of the service do not allow me
to answer your insolent letter article that you
published in the "Aurore," but it is not in the published in the "Aurore," but it is not in the power of any one to prevent me from informing you that you are an "immonde polisson" (dirty blackguard). Colonel commanding the 10th Regiment of Ar-

M. de Pressensé, in an article in to-day's "Au rore," publishes Colonel de Saxié's letter, and with the remark that "the impartiality of the Colonel de Saxié, who is presider court-martial, seems to be adequately proved

M. Cornely, in a series of articles in the "Figaro" and in the "Matin," expresses his conviction that the Rennes court-martial, no matter what the personal views of its members may be, cannot do anything but acquit Dreyfus of the charges brought against him, simply for want of evidence; but admits that it is at Rennes that the anti-revision leaders mean to make their last and desperate stand.

The younger school of French musical con posers has just lost one of its most promising members in the person of M. Ernest Chausson, a pupil of César Franck. Chausson made his début fifteen years ago with several melodies which earned for him a reputation among musical amateurs, although he is but little known to the public. Chausson's symphonies and quartets for piano and string instruments were successfully performed this winter at the Colonne concerts and at the Lamoureux concerts three years ago. His opera, "Roi Artus," to which Chausson devoted the last three years of his life, was only completed a few months ago. 'Roi Artus" has just been accepted by M. Carré, and will be brought out at the Opera Comique. Chausson was an admirer of Wagner, and was regarded by the Parisian musical critics as the most brilliant of the younger French composers. His death, which occurred last Sunday, was due to a bicycle accident. He was riding down a steep hill on his own property near Mantes, when he lost his pedals and the cycle dashed into a stone wall. Chausson's skull was fractured and death was instantaneous.

The mass composed by His Royal Highness the Landgrave Alexander Frederick of Hesse, and dedicated to the Pope, which was performed at the Madeleine Friday, is highly spoken of by the Parisian critics. The style is alternately that of Palestrina and of Bach. The fugue movement predominates-possibly a little too much so. The "Christe Eleison" consists of solo parts in A flat major and a fugue. The "Gloria" in G major is a short song for chorus, to which a fugue is added. The "Credo" begins with a theme frequently repeated, and after the introduction again of a fugue some effective solo parts come in, which are terminated with a fugue. The "Sanctus" in B flat major is short and of about the same character. The "Beneand of about the same character. The Believist dictus," beginning in D major, is short and written for soil. The last "Agnus Del" begins with a chant characteristic of the Roman Catholic liturgy. In the "O Salutaris" the Landgrave shows his best qualities. The "Kyrie" is rather too long, while the "Gloria" is too short. The "Sanctus" and "Agnus Del" both have excellent themes. C. I. B.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Mrs. George W. Bostwicz, Opper
H. S. W.
E. A. Roberts, Paton, Ind.
Pirst Presbyterian Sunday school, Plainfield, N.
J. per Freeman J. Shotwell, treasurer.
By a society of little girls called the "Q" Club.
Previously acknowledged. Total June 24, 1809......\$4,008 32

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